#### § 600.322

replacement equipment, the recipient must request disposition instructions from the responsible agency.

- (2) If a recipient requests disposition instructions, the contracting officer must:
- (i) For equipment (but not real property), consult with the DOE Project Director to determine whether the condition and nature of the equipment warrant excess screening within DOE. If screening is warranted, the equipment will be made available for reutilization within DOE through the Energy Asset Disposal System (EADS). If no DOE requirement is identified within a 30-day period. EADS automatically reports the availability of the equipment to the General Services Administration, to determine whether a requirement for the equipment exists in other Federal agencies.
- (ii) For either real property or equipment, issue instructions to the recipient for disposition of the property no later than 120 calendar days after the recipient's request. The contracting officer's options for disposition are to direct the recipient to:
- (A) Transfer title to the real property or equipment to the Federal Government or to an eligible third party provided that, in such cases, the recipient is entitled to compensation for its attributable percentage of the current fair market value of the real property or equipment, plus any reasonable shipping or interim storage costs incurred.
- (B) Sell the real property or equipment and pay the Federal Government for that percentage of the current fair market value of the property that is attributable to the Federal participation in the project (after deducting actual and reasonable selling and fix-up expenses, if any, from the sale proceeds). If the recipient is authorized or required to sell the real property or equipment, the recipient must use competitive procedures that result in the highest practicable return.
- (3) If the responsible agency fails to issue disposition instructions within 120 calendar days of the recipient's request, the recipient must dispose of the real property or equipment through the option described in paragraph (f)(2)(ii)(B) of this section.

### § 600.322 Federally owned property.

- (a) Annual inventory. The recipient must submit annually to the contracting officer an inventory listing of all Federally owned property in its custody, i.e., property furnished by the Federal Government, rather than acquired by the recipient with Federal funds under the award.
- (b) *Insurance*. The recipient may not insure Federally owned property unless required by the terms and conditions of the award.
- (c) Use on other activities. (1) Use of federally owned property on other activities is permissible, if authorized by the contracting officer responsible for administering the award to which the property currently is charged.
- (2) Use on other activities must be in the following order of priority:
- (i) Activities sponsored by DOE grants, cooperative agreements, or other assistance awards:
- (ii) Activities sponsored by other Federal agencies' grants, cooperative agreements, or other assistance awards;
- (iii) Activities under Federal procurement contracts or activities not sponsored by any Federal agency. If so used, use charges must be assessed to those activities. For real property or equipment, the use charges must be at rates equivalent to those for which comparable real property or equipment may be leased.
- (d) Disposition or property. Upon completion of the award, the recipient must submit to the contracting officer a final inventory of Federal owned property. DOE may:
- (1) Use the property to meet another Federal Government need (e.g., by transferring accountability for the property to another Federal award to the same recipient, or by directing the recipient to transfer the property to a Federal agency that needs the property or to another recipient with a currently funded award).
- (2) Declare the property to be excess property and either:
- (i) Report the property to the General Services Administration through EADS, in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services

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Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 483(b)(2)), as implemented by General Services Administration regulations at 41 CFR 101–47.202; or

(ii) Dispose of the property by alternative methods, if there is authority under law, such as 15 U.S.C. 3710(i).

# $\S 600.323$ Property management system.

The recipient's property management system must include the following:

- (a) Property records must be maintained, to include the following information for property that is Federally owned, equipment that is acquired in whole or in part with Federal funds, or property or equipment that is used as cost sharing or matching:
  - (1) A description of the property.
- (2) Manufacturer's serial number, model number, Federal stock number, national stock number, or any other identification number.
- (3) Source of the property, including the award number.
- (4) Whether title vests in the recipient or the Federal Government.
- (5) Acquisition date (or date received, if the property was furnished by the Federal Government) and cost.
- (6) Information from which one can calculate the percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the property (not applicable to property furnished by the Federal Government).
- (7) The location and condition of the property and the date the information was reported.
- (8) Ultimate disposition data, including data of disposal and sales price or the method used to determine current fair market value where a recipient compensates the Federal Government for its share.
- (b) Federal owned equipment must be marked to indicate Federal ownership.
- (c) A physical inventory must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every two years. Any differences between quantities determined by the physical inspection and those shown in the accounting records must be investigated to determine the causes of the difference. The recipient must, in connection with the inventory, verify the existence, current utilization, and continued need for the property.

- (d) A control system must be in effect to insure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property. Any loss, damage, or theft of property must be investigated and fully documented. If the property is owned by the Federal Government, the recipient must promptly notify the Federal agency responsible for administering the property.
- (e) Adequate maintenance procedures must be implemented to keep the property in good condition.

### § 600.324 Supplies.

- (a) Title vests in the recipient upon acquisition of supplies acquired with Federal funds under an award.
- (b) Upon termination or completion of the project or program, the recipient may retain any unused supplies. If the inventory of unused supplies exceeds \$5,000 in total aggregate value and the items are not needed for any other Federally sponsored project or program, the recipient may retain the items for use on non-Federal sponsored activities or sell them, but must, in either case, compensate the Federal Government for its share.

# § 600.325 Intellectual property.

- (a) Scope. This section sets forth the policies with regard to disposition of rights to data and to inventions conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the course of, or under, a grant or cooperative agreement with DOE.
- (b) Patents right-small business concerns. In accordance with 35 U.S.C. 202, if the recipient is a small business concern and receives a grant, cooperative agreement, subaward, or contract for research, developmental, or demonstration activities, then, unless there are "exceptional circumstances" as described in 35 U.S.C. 202(e), the award must contain the standard clause in Appendix A to this subpart, entitled "Patents Rights (Small Business Firms and Nonprofit Organizations" which provides to the recipient the right to elect ownership of inventions made under the award.
- (c) Patent rights—other than small business concerns, e.g., large businesses—(1) No Patent Waiver. Except as provided by paragraph (c)(2) of this section, if